



Mary's Chapel, Nov. 14. 1781. PANTHEON.

ON Thursday the 22d current, the Society will resume their public Debates, (to be continued once a fortnight during the winter) when the following Question will be the subject of discussion:—
"Whether has GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA, FRANCE, SPAIN, or HOLLAND, the greatest cause to repent of the present war?"

This day is published,

By GORDON and MURRAY, Parliament-square,
(Price One Shilling)

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS

OF THE CELEBRATED

Dr ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNE,

as the HARVEIAN ORATION at Edinburgh for the year 1781,

BY CHARLES WEBSTER, M.D.

Physician to the Public Dispensary, of the Royal College of Physicians,
Edinburgh, of the Royal Society of Medicine, Paris, &c. &c.

Of whom may be had, by the same author,

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rationibus Inauguralibus præcipue de præputio, et secundum Naturæ ordinem digestum.

ALSO,

All the MEDICAL TEXT-BOOKS, and others, recommended
by the Professors in the University.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1781.

Begin Drawing on Thursday the 15th November.

THE TICKETS AND SHARES OF TICKETS, FROM A HALF TO A SIXTEENTH, in variety of Numbers, are sold, REGISTERED, EXAMINED, by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

their Toy Shop and State Lottery Office, opposite the Iron Church

EDINBURGH.

Account of Messrs. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, London,

(Remarkable for selling the most capital Prizes.)

Tickets are likewise selling on a plan, by which Three Tickets, or Shares, stand the purchaser very little more than the price of Two: And stand of returning Twenty Pounds for those drawn Blanks.

ALSO,

CAPITAL ADVENTURES, for the whole time of drawing, either

for the whole purchase-money returned, if prizes of 20 l. or without.

For ONE GUINEA the Purchaser will receive

Two Thousand Guineas — if a prize of — L. 20,000

One Thousand Guineas — if a prize of — 10,000

Five Hundred Guineas — if a prize of — 5,000

Three Hundred Guineas — if a prize of — 3,000

Two Hundred Guineas — if a prize of — 2,000

One Hundred Guineas — if a prize of — 1,000

Fifty Guineas — if a prize of — 500

Twenty Guineas — if a prize of — 100

Ten Guineas — if a prize of — 50

The whole purchase-money will be returned to

those who buy Three Numbers at one time, } 20

if all drawn prizes of

Or half the purchase-money if the three are all drawn Blanks.

Or HALF-A-GUINEA just half the above benefits will be received.

Or TWO GUINEAS twice the above benefits will be received.

And the whole or half the purchase-money returned as above.

The first-drawn Tickets that are entitled to benefits, as well as the

left-drawn, are included in the above plans.

ADVENTURES AT ONE GUINEA AND A HALF

be entitled to the same benefits as the above at One Guinea, and

the whole purchase-money returned on every prize of Twenty

pounds.

ADVENTURES AT THREE GUINEAS

be entitled to the same benefits as the above at Two Guineas,

and the whole purchase-money returned on every prize of Twenty

pounds.

ADVENTURES AT SIXTEEN SHILLINGS

be entitled to the same benefits as the above at Half-a-Gui-

nea, and the whole purchase-money returned on every prize of Twen-

pounds.

LIKEWISE,

The following new and incomparable mode of INSURANCE, viz.

FOUR GUINEAS, Twenty different Numbers will be given, the

first drawn Number of which will be entitled to the following Ben-

efits:

whole Premium (Four) — if a prize of — L. 20

Five ditto, — if a prize of — L. 50 or 100

Five ditto, — if a prize of — 500 or 1000

Five ditto, — if a prize of — 2000

Five ditto, — if a prize of — 3000

Five ditto, — if a prize of — 5000

Five ditto, — if a prize of — 10000

Five ditto, — if a prize of — 20000

A I. S. O.

Should either the Twenty Numbers be the same as the last-drawn

Ticket, the bearer will receive a prize of

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

TWO GUINEAS Twenty Numbers will also be given, which will

be entitled to just half the above Benefits.

ONE GUINEA, Twenty Numbers will likewise be given, which

will be entitled to One-fourth of the above benefits.

INSURANCE is the most eligible of any ever adopted, as it in-

cludes the 20 l. Prizes, all the First Drawn Tickets entitled to Bene-

fits, and every prize in the Lottery, besides having the chance of

Twenty Numbers.

The fortunate Adventurers who do not chuse to take undrawn Tickets,

will have the market price allowed for them, which we engage to be

at least Fifteen Pounds each.

Advice of the first day's drawing arrives here on Monday the 19. All

afterwards will be warranted undrawn to the latest accounts.

Schemes gratis.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

WHEREAS it has been the common practice

of late years for Shipmasters going up the Frith of Forth to load

and other merchant goods, to begin to throw out their ballast after

leaving the Island of Inchcolm, whereby not only the Bay or Roadstead

immediately, the safest in Scotland for ships resorting to in a storm,

blocked up by the ballast washing into the same.

There are therefore to inform Shipmasters and others, that the Col-

lectors of the Customs at Borroaounness, by orders from the Honou-

able Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, has given positive or-

ders to the Tide Surveyor at North Ferry, and Tide Waiter at the dif-

ferent ports on the neighbourhood, to pay particular attention to put

up to the above practice; and that if they discover any Shipmaster

others throwing out their ballast for the future, they are desired im-

mediately to lodge a complaint against them with the Magistrates and

Council of Innerkeithing, who are determined to prosecute of-

fenders, and who have appointed this notice to be inserted in all the E-

dinburgh newspapers, that none may pretend ignorance.

This Day is published, (Price 12 s. in boards)
VOL. VII.
(Illustrated with a great number of Copperplates)

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA; OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, &c. ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW:

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The History, Theory, and Practice of each, according to the latest

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And full EXPLANATIONS are given of the

Various detached Parts of Knowledge.

Whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ec-

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modern, of the various Kingdoms, and States;—and an

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eties, both at home and abroad; the MS. Lectures of eminent Pro-

fessors on different sciences; and a variety of original materials, fur-

nished by an extensive correspondence.

Printed for J. Balfour and Co. W. Gordon, J. Bell, J. Dickson, C. El-

liot, W. Creech, J. McClellan, A. Bell, J. Hutton, and C. Macfar-

quhar.

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK.

THE Proprietor of the TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK having,

for reasons unnecessary here to mention, been under the necessity

of taking the printing of that work out of the hands of J. McManis and

Co. the former printers; begs leave to inform the Public, That the

large Font of Types for that useful Publication is now lodged in the

printing-office of Messrs MACFARQUHAR and ELLIOT, Archer-close, op-

posite the Cross; where the Almanack for 1782 will be published about

the usual time, and where orders from Bookellers and others will

be duly attended to.

TRANSPORTS WANTED.

BY Desire of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, CAPTAIN

NAPIER gives this information, That the Commissioners are

ready to accept of Transports, provided they are not under 200 tons

King's measurement; and that they arrive at one of his Majesty's yards,

or at Cork, to be fitted, on or before the 31st of December next.—The

owners will receive the usual freight presently given by the Board; and

such persons as have ships to offer, may either send them directly to the

King's yards or to Cork; or if they desire farther information, may ap-

ply by letter to the Board.

HORSES TO BE RUN OUT DURING WINTER.

JAMES WIGHT Farmer at Milton, in the parish of Pencailthand,

and county of East Lothian, takes in horses, until the middle of

April next, to run out during the winter, at fourpence per night, and

one shilling to the servant.

The horses have excellent faggage, and are stabled every night with

plenty of straw and litter. If required they will get corn at sixpence

halfpenny per night. No stallions nor diseased horses will be taken in.

Mr Wight not liable for accidents.

The best proof of the care taken is the same gentlemen sending their

horses for several years.

Mr Clark, at the Repository, will give any information needful, and

direct the road to Milton.

N. B. Horses to be paid for when taken away.

From the London Papers, Nov. 9.

L O N D O N.

All accounts agree, that Lord Cornwallis had, when the

last advices came away, at least six weeks provisions; now, if

his Lordship should put his troops on half allowance, this

would eke out his provisions for three months, and, conse-

quently, he could not be starved into a surrender before Christ-

mas. In the interim, there would be ample time for our Ad-

mirals and Generals to contrive means for his relief, if the

severity of the weather should not force the enemy to renounce

their pursuits. The readiness with which his Lordship's ar-

my destroyed all their baggage, at his Lordship's command, on

a former occasion, leaves no room to doubt, but they would

most readily submit to be starved in food, rather than surrender

their arms either to French or Americans.

Some late accounts from America say, that the Spanish squa-

drum under Don Solano, had joined M. de Grasse on the coast

of America, and is now with the Count in the Chesapeake;

and, to confirm this account, it is said, that when the French

assisted the Spaniards in their expedition against Pensacola, it

was under the express condition, that as soon as Don Solano

should have completed all his operations in West Florida, he

should join the French Leeward Island fleet, and co-operate

with it, either in the West Indies or America, in the reduction

of any place against which the French should be directed

to turn their arms. But the arrival, however, of Don Solano,

in the Chesapeake, from Pensacola, is certainly a mistake; and

the report must have taken its rise from this circumstance, that

there is actually in the Chesapeake, acting with M. de Grasse,

a Squadron of ships from Pensacola; but then this is the French

squadron, which, under the Chevalier de Monteil, assisted the

Spaniards in the reduction of Pensacola, and afterwards failed

for Cape Francois, where a junction was effected with the

grand fleets under M. de Grasse.

Those who may be apprehensive for the safety of our gallant

little army at York Town, have only to recollect the attack

upon Savannah, and the event that followed it. The troops

which had stormed Lord Macartney's strong mount in Grana-

da, notwithstanding a most gallant resistance, (from a handful

of men indeed) appeared before Savannah, and were led on

repeatedly to the attack by d'Estaing in person, an officer se-

cond to no man in personal bravery: Yet the skill and intrep-

idity of the leaders, and the ardour of the French troops, gave

way to the determined bravery of an inferior British host.

What Prevost effected may surely be expected.

If Lord Cornwallis can but pre-

vents from the at-

tacks of hunger, the enemy, notwithstanding their boasted su-

periority, will find it a task much more difficult than they are

aware of, to dislodge him, or force him to surrender. The

enemy, at best, are but two to one on land; and when it is

considered that the 6000 or 7000 men under his Lordship are

covered with strong works, and defended with numerous bat-

teries, the superiority vanishes; as the British forces, 7000

strong, with their batteries and works, may be fairly pronoun-

ced equal to the 13,000 or 14,000 of the enemy: And when

we recollect the mettle, the perseverance, the patient suffering

of hunger and fatigue, exhibited by his Lordship's army, in one

of the most difficult and tedious marches recorded in the annals

of modern Europe, the combined enemies may pour their bat-

talions upon them; we ought not to dishonour them so far as to

apprehend any thing from the assault.

It is a cruel circumstance, that an officer cannot embark

zealously in the service of the Sovereign and his people, with-

out being instantly set up as a bait or object, for every species

of calumny and detraction. No officer has been so much ex-

posed to this cruelty as General Arnold; for no sooner had he

signaled his attachment to the British cause by his first expe-

dition, than he was instantly attacked from all quarters, by

those who do not wish well to the war in which we are embark-

ed, who charged him, basely and falsely charged him, with the

blackest crimes of which human nature is capable; and they

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ON Thursday last, William Plomer, Esq. Lord Mayor Elect for the year ensuing, was sworn at Guildhall, when the chair and other ensigns of Mayoralty were surrendered to him in the accustomed manner.

Yesterday, the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by several of the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns, went in their coaches to the water side, the four and mace being carried before them, and the city officers attending, and thence proceeded in the city barge, attended by the several Companies in their respective barges, adorned with streamers and pennants, to Westminster; and having walked round the Hall, and solemnly saluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, and the new Lord Mayor did there take the oaths appointed; and having recorded warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by water to Black Fryars, and from thence in coaches with the usual solemnity to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided; at which were present the Lord Chancellor, several of the Judges, and many other persons of distinction.

War-Office, November 10. 1781.

24 Troop of horse guards, Brigadier and Lieutenant Fletcher Gascon is appointed to be Exempt and Captain, vice George Barlow. Sub-Brigadier and Cornet John William Commerell to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Walter Fletcher Gascon. Cornet George Drake, of the Royal regiment of horse guards, to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice John William Commerell.

Royal regiment of horse guards, Lewis Henry Scipio Du Rour, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Drake.

23d Regiment of light dragoons, Lieutenant Thomas Crewe Dodd, of the 21st dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Boyce.

21st Regiment of foot, William Elliot, Gent. to be second Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Quoban Hamilton Douglas.

25th Regiment of foot, Barnard Bowes Ford, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Aaron Foxer.

83d Regiment of foot, Ensign Thomas Carnie to be Lieutenant, vice Jonathan Anderson. John Bonamey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Carnie.

Western Regiment of Fencible Men, Ensign Dugald Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Duncan Cameron. Colin McLean, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dugald Campbell. Ensign Colin Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Fletcher. Alexander McDonald, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Colin Campbell. Ensign Robert Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Donald McDonald. John Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Campbell.

Lieutenant James Hunt, of the West York Militia, to be Ensign in Captain John Storie's independent company of foot.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Nov. 9.

The Friendship, Spilke, from Bourdeaux to Bremen, is lost in the Weser.

The wines on board of the Barrington, Purrows, condemned at Jamaica, were shipped on board the Nancy, Ne. on for London.

The Prudence, Squire, from Neath, is arrived at Penzance, after being rammed by the Charming privateer of Dantzick, for 30 guineas.

The John, or Little John, Watfalls, from London to New York, is the vessel recaptured by the New Adventure privateer of Weymouth, and is arrived at that port.

The Tartola packet, Sullivan, from New York to Cork, was taken by the General Stark rebel privateer, the 26th of July, and carried into Cape Ann the 11th of August.

The Atlas East-Indiaman, Captain Cooper, that was on shore near Leith, is got off without damage.

The Emanuel, Scheide, from London to Hamburg, is put into Harwich with much damage, having been on shore on the Gulfstream.

By letters from Capt. Robertson, of the Cyclops frigate, dated Cork 31st October, the Tartola ships were to sail from thence for England the following day.

The Friends, Heath, having lost her mast, is put into Plymouth to repair.

The Count Schimmelman, Nagal, from Malaga to London, is on shore near Ramsgate, and filled with water, part of the cargo will be saved.

The Kitty, Stafford, from Jamaica to London, went on shore in the late hurricane at Jamaica, and the wreck sold.

Creek 8, sailed from the Nore the Scotch traders, under convoy of the Alfred armed ship, Captain Collins.

From the London Papers, Nov. 10.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday morning, Commodore Keith Stewart took leave of Lord Sandwich at the Admiralty, and immediately set off for the Nore, where his fleet is now in readiness to put to sea on the first notice, to take their station on the coast of Holland.

Yesterday evening Lord North was much better of the indisposition with which he was seized on Thursday evening, at Lord Amherst's, after the Cabinet dinner.

Several private letters, brought with the last dispatches from New-York, make mention, that the Commander in Chief had been very much indisposed for several days preceding the sailing of the packet. The surprize and chagrin which he naturally underwent on hearing of Mr. Washington's safe passage to the North River, and of the opportunity he had thereby gained of laying the foundation for a scheme of measures which menace the total loss of America, is supposed to have contributed very much to the indifferent state of health enjoyed by Sir Henry when the Cumberland left New-York.

Colonel Conway brings the information, that in consequence of the disagreement which had subsisted between Monf. de Grasse and Monf. de Boucherville, the latter gentleman has resigned his command in the French fleet, till orders are received from the Court of Versailles for ultimately settling the difference; and in the mean time, as he possesses a very high rank in the military as well as in the naval service, he has accepted the joint command of the American forces, which in the expedition that is preparing against Lord Cornwallis, are to be under the divided command of himself and Mr. Washington.

Government are not exceedingly well satisfied with the idea of Sir Henry Clinton's taking upon himself the chief command of the important expedition that is now in agitation to the Chesapeake. They are apprehensive, in the first instance, that it may have the effect of putting Lord Cornwallis into an ill humour, which, at such a period, would certainly be attended with the worst effects; and are strongly of opinion in the second, that there is no General now employed in the American war so peculiarly cut out for conducting a desperate enterprise as that noble Earl, who has given such signal and repeated proofs of his zeal and bravery, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and distress.

The ill-wishers to the pre-eminence and prosperity of this country affect to believe, that government is in possession of American news, which, if divulged, would cast a general gloom over the three kingdoms; but we have the satisfaction to assure our readers, that government is in possession of no more than has been communicated to the public; namely, the possibility of Cornwallis being defeated by superior numbers.

Nothing is expected from the continent for at least a fortnight; about the end of that time we may hope to receive some intelligence from the gallant commander, from whose daring-courage may be expected every thing which a soldier, tenacious of his own and his country's glory, can achieve.

Lord Cornwallis having fortified his works at York Town as strong as it is possible to make them, by having taken the cannon from the shipping, we hear, has daily declared his contempt of any force that can come against him, notwithstanding the fears and anxiety expressed for him on this side the water.

Several reflections have been made against General Arnold, for his supposed inhumanity in setting fire to New London. The fact is, that this would have been the most impolitic act of barbarity that ever was perpetrated; for it is calculated, that had that misfortune not taken place, his proportion in the prize-money would have amounted to a hundred thousand pounds at least. It will be acknowledged by his most inveterate enemies, that this is a most potent argument in his vindication on the present occasion.

If Barras has joined De Grasse, of which, however, there is no account, (says a correspondent) their united force cannot exceed twenty sail of the line. To oppose these, Admiral Digby will have twenty-five of the line, besides four capital frigates (which may be put in the line) exclusive of other heavy frigates.

The Richmond, Iris, and Guadalupe frigates, are said to have been captured, but no authority is given for the report; nor do the official accounts in the last Gazette say a syllable about that circumstance.

According to private letters now handing about from America there is some reason to believe, that Congress have at last seriously adopted the idea of making up the dispute with the mother-country, the situation of affairs on that continent being deplorable, notwithstanding the assistance received from France.

It is said that the Dutch, by a private article of their late treaty with France, are not to make peace without the concurrence of his Most Christian Majesty. If this be the fact, the Empress of Russia's negotiation will either have no effect, or must produce a general pacification.

They write from Paris, that they are exceedingly impatient to know the success of the negotiation which is going on in the north, respecting an accommodation between the Dutch and the court of London; as the future operations of the cabinet of Versailles will be very much directed by the issue of that business.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Fort St George, we learn, that Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes had failed to attack Manila; and that his force consisted of six ships of the line and three frigates, in which he had embarked a large body of the Company's troops to strengthen his Marines; his object being first to silence the battery of St Philip's, which must be done by an attack on land.—*Morn. Her.*

By the same correspondent we learn, that the Dutch inhabitants of Sumatra, having stimulated the savages to commit outrages on the English settlements, were in return attacked so warmly by the British subjects on that island, seconded by a military body from the garrison at Fort Marlborough, that they have been obliged to retire within their strongest holds, and leave their spice and cotton plantations to the mercy of the conquerors.—*Id.*

As the wind has been generally to the westward for several days past, there is the greatest probability that a very short period must bring us an account of the arrival of the Jamaica fleet.

Two or three cruizers are now out on the west coast of Ireland, to look after, and direct the Jamaica convoy to put into some of the ports of that kingdom, to which a proper force will be sent, to bring them safe to the respective places of their destination.

The Channel fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, have captured two prizes in the course of their cruise. This, tho' but a trifling advantage, is more than the combined fleets of France and Spain have to boast of; they having retired to their several ports without having taken one ship in the course of their last parade.

Orders are issued from the Ordnance and other Offices, for great quantities of stores to be prepared with all possible dispatch, ready to be shipped at a short notice, for Gibraltar and Minorca, as the fleet is intended to sail to the relief of those places as early as may be in the ensuing year.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for the following capital ships, building at the King's yards, to be forwarded with such expedition, that they may be ready to launch by next April:—At Plymouth, the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns; at Portsmouth, the St George of 90, and Bulwark of 74; at Sheerness, the Polyphemus of 64; at Chatham, the Atlas of 90, and Diadem of 64; at Woolwich, a ship of 54; and at Deptford, one of 64 guns.

Eight regiments will be sent to America and the West-Indies early in the spring, viz. two from Germany, three from Ireland, and three from Great-Britain.

The Fencible corps raised lately in England is formed into two new regiments of foot; those that have been raised in Scotland are talked of to be incorporated in the same manner, so that we shall soon have 104 regiments on the British establishment.

No more naval promotions are to take place this year, on account of the half-pay list being overloaded with names.

Letters from Lisbon say, that the accounts relative to an insurrection at Peru, are implicitly believed in that city. Certain it is, say these letters, that the people of Madrid have taken the alarm, and begin to complain loudly against the connection with France, to which they impute the South America rebellion; alledging, that if it had not been for the war with England, the insurgents on the other side the Atlantic would never have dared to show themselves in the field.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 10.

Bank Stock —	1777 70	Ditto 1781 —	—
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 70		India Stock —	—
3 per cent. 1778 70		3 per cent. Ann. fut.	—
3 per cent. 1779 70		India Bonds —	—
3 per cent. 1780 70		Exch. Bills, par	—
3 per cent. 1781 70		Navy Bills, 21d. disc.	—
3 per cent. 1782 70		3 per cent. Scrip. 57	—
Long Ann. 16 5-1 18 2-2		4 per cent. Scrip. 73 1-2	—
Ann. 1777 —		Omnia —	—
Ditto 1778 12 3-16ths		Bank Stock Scrip. 109 1-2	—
South Sea Stock —		Lot 14 1-2 18 2-2	—
3 per cent. 1781 70			
Ditto New Ann. 55 1-2			

WIND AT DEAN, Nov. 8. N. N. W.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 9.

Wheat, 3s 4d a 43 s.	Bolling Pease, 2s 4d a 29 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 1s 10d a 20 s.
Rye, 19 s 2d a 21 s.	Small ditto, 2s 4d a 23 s.
Oats, 12 s 1d a 13 s.	Tares, 20 s 2d a 26 s.
Barley, 16 s 1d a 18 s.	Fine Flour, 39 s per sack.
Malt, 24 s a 28 s.	Second sort, 37 s.
Grey Pease, 20 s a 22 s.	Rape Seed, — per last.
White ditto, 25 s a 27 s.	

EDINBURGH.

[The London mail, due this day, did not arrive till half five o'clock in the evening.]

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 10.

"Private letters from New York give a very disagreeable account of the situation of affairs there. Ever since it was known that Washington was to attempt an attack at New York various plans and proposals for countering his schemes were laid before the Commander in Chief. There was also many well attested accounts of the state of Washington's army, and his state of provisions, &c. laid before him, by which it appeared that he was in no condition for attempting any thing very formidable; and, at last, the idea of Washington's attacking New York was talked of publicly as a matter of height only, and every day some ridiculous stories about it circulated. At the time when this was the general state of the matter with the public at large, in the Councils of the Commander every thing was as serious and formal as if no information as to the state of Washington's army had ever been received. This caused many serious moderate men among the inhabitants to be in want they said, and furnished was with many opportunities of exercising their talents on the state of public affairs.

"When Washington began to move, several very well approved proposals for attacking him were laid before the Commander and his Councils; ne of a very serious nature, laid to be signed by G. Arnold, and approved of by several of the officers high in the army list. Arnold, who has always had the best information relating to Washington and his army, proposed an attack being made upon Washington in his march, and, with 5000 men, to attack his army of 8000, half of them raw and undisciplined; but it was not approved of by the Commander. There were several other proposals for attacking Washington made, but none of them were approved of by the Commander, though some of them were talked of in very high terms, and approved of by military men.

"The consequence of all this was, that the Commander every day lost credit among the inhabitants and the army; and when the expedition to assist Lord Cornwallis in the south was talked of, it was a very common wager, two to one that nothing is done, if a certain Commander goes there in person.

Extract of another letter from London, November 10.

"However distressing the event may prove to this country, there is too much reason to fear, that Lord Cornwallis and his brave troops may, before this time, be in the hands of the rebels. From Sir Henry Clinton's account, published in the London Gazette, his Lordship appears to have had only three or four weeks provisions by him; but the truth is, several members of Administration are in possession of authentic letters, stating, that Lord Cornwallis, when the dispatches came away, could not possibly subsist his troops above a fortnight longer on the provisions in store, which rendered his situation the more perilous, as there was no likelihood that the English would be able to clear the Chesapeake, and thereby enable Sir Henry Clinton to proceed to his Lordship's relief.

"The family of Lord Lincoln are under the greatest uneasiness on account of that young nobleman's fate, there being many reasons to apprehend that he has been taken prisoner by the French or Americans.

"It is generally reported, that Sir George Brydges Rodney will be in the new creation of Peers to take place upon the meeting of Parliament; and that, in case thereof, Lord Beauchamp will be put up by the Ministerial interest, for a representative in his stead for the city of Westminster, while Mr Wyndham, a gentleman of 8000l. per annum, will be supported by the patriotic party.

"It is positively affirmed for a fact, that orders have been sent to Germany, countermanning the instructions given General Faucit for raising a large body of recruits to be sent to reinforce Sir Henry Clinton; from which circumstance it is conjectured, that Ministry begin to think very seriously of bringing the American war to a speedy termination, by agreeing with those propositions for a peace, which they have been given to understand would be highly acceptable to Congress.

"By sundry private letters from Paris, the French Ministry talk in the most confident manner of accomplishing the entire defeat of Lord Cornwallis, and even go so far as to express themselves free of all doubts of making his Lordship the prisoner of Congress; in which case, they have informed their friends here, that he will be exchanged on no other terms than that of receiving Mr Laurens in his stead. How far these predictions may be well-founded, time only can discover; but it is to be hoped, that they will be no more fulfilled than those events so confidently augured by the French Cabinet, of the capture of Gibraltar, and invasion of Port Mahon.

"The fortunate arrival of the rich Spanish fleet at Cadiz, it is reported, will turn out very favourably to the cause of America, as, upon that event, the Spanish Ministry were under an engagement with Congress of furnishing them with the loan of a very capital sum.

"A kind of coolness is said to have lately subsisted between a great Personage and a certain Heir-apparent, respecting a refusal on the part of the great Personage to his making the tour of England, which the Heir-apparent is reported, upon having the matter properly stated to him, to be perfectly reconciled to.

"The principal Members of both parties in the House of Lords and Commons are coming to town in great numbers, upon the approach of the Session, which is expected to be the most violent, as to debates, we have had for many years past. Each are mustering up their friends; but, from the present appearance of things, there is every reason to imagine, that the Minister will have as large a majority the ensuing Session as he had during the whole of the last.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 40th regiment to his friend in Aberdeen, dated New-York, Sept. 20. 1781.

"August the 30th, we landed here from Antigua; the day following we found ourselves in orders for an expedition, under the command of Brigadier General Arnold, together with the 38th, 54th, and some new regiments (provincials). The expedition proved to be against New London in Connecticut.

the grand magazine, and nest of rebel pirates. After being on the board (very unpleasant) for several days, we, on the morning of the 6th instant, disembarked in two divisions on the opposite shore of the river leading to New London, within three miles of the place. It was the intention to have landed the preceding night, in which case the 40th were in orders to have surprised a fort, which was to open the communication of the river; but the wind failing, we found it necessary, together with the 54th regiment, to attack it in open day. Words are wanting sufficiently strong to convey a proper idea of the gallant behaviour of the 40th regiment on this occasion; the Commander in Chief and the army universally acknowledge it. The consequences, in the loss we have sustained, cost us but too dear; our Major Montgomery (my most intimate friend) fell, most deservingly and universally regretted by the whole army, with four other officers, and upwards of one third of our regiment. The company of grenadiers I had the honour to command have been particularly fortunate with respect to officers. Only one young man I brought from Antigua, particularly attached to me, who was doing his duty as a volunteer in my company, though an English in the regiment, fell. The men suffered very considerably. Of 48 I carried into the field, only 24 returned. Let the friends of Messrs. Forbes and Mair know that they are well; both are Lieutenants of grenadiers."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Nov. 5.

"Last Friday, arrived his Majesty's ship Recovery, 36 guns, Lord Harvey, from a cruise. Same day, sailed his Majesty's ship Cyclops, Captain [unclear], and the ship Libanus, Captain [unclear], for the Downs."

"Saturday, his Majesty's ship Recovery, Lord Harvey, sailed on a cruise."

"Thursday last, the Fox schooner of London, from the coast of Africa, with elephants teeth, &c. William Buncumb, master, was chased into the entrance of Crookhaven harbour, by a Dutch frigate or privateer, mounting 20 guns, constantly firing signal shots at her, until the schooner was getting near the harbour, when the Dutchman fired a whole broadside at her, some of the shots getting over her quarter. The schooner was, immediately after, towed to a place of safety in said harbour."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 8.

"We are told, an unfortunate gentleman, now a prisoner in Newgate, lies at the point of death.—His faults, the public say, deserve the rod of justice;—but, in this instance, pity ought to shed a tear!—Newgate is a dreadful asylum for a gentleman in his last moments, whose connections in this, and our sister kingdom (if it were not for his own imprudence) might command a clear estate of 3000 l. per annum."

Information is received, by Captain Normand of Dyfart, arrived at Altea from Norway, that four American vessels were lying at Maestland the 13th of last month, taking in cargoes for America, the largest of which had only sixteen guns.—This intelligence has been communicated to the commanders of the ships of war on this station.

Yesterday, the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale met here. The synod sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, one of the ministers of this city.

On Saturday, sailed from Leith Roads the Profelyte frigate, Captain Brown, for the North; and, Monday morning, the Perfus, Captain Dacres, for the Downs.

The GOVERNOR and DIRECTORS of the MUSICAL SOCIETY give notice, that the Weekly Concerts are to begin on Friday the 16th current.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The House, in a Committee of Accounts, made some progress and adjourned. The Speaker having taken the chair, the Right Hon. John Foster presented a petition from the Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital, which he moved to have referred to a Committee.

He also moved, that it should be an instruction to said Committee to enquire into the expenditure of 1500 l. granted last session for building churches.

Mr. Foster likewise presented a petition from a company which has undertaken to establish a manufactory of carriages, gages, &c. &c. among us. He said that the company had already brought over 47 persons from Scotland, well skilled in fabricating those goods; that they had actually at work no less than ninety looms, and that if it was considered that so large a sum as 200,000 l. was annually sent abroad for those articles, he doubted not but Parliament would think the undertaking worthy of encouragement.

Ordered to lie on the table. Sir Henry Harcourt moved for a call of the House on Monday next.

Ordered accordingly. Mr. Leigh presented the report of the Committee on the petition of the Dublin Society.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Judges bill, Mr. Forbes in the Chair, went through the same, reported, and ordered to be transmitted to England by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir H. Cavendish moved, that the revenue accounts should be printed. In this he was opposed by Sir L. O'Brien, who observed, that it might tend to impress a false notion of our wealth, and the benefits derived from our trade with other countries; that goods exported were, by the policy of this and most other states, exempted from duty, while those imported were heavily taxed; thus the merchant was, in the first case, tempted to gratify his vanity at the expense of truth, by entering his exports in the Custom-house books much beyond their quantity, as was notorious in the linen branch;—and, in the other case, his interest induced him to enter as little of his import as a regard to honesty would permit.

Right Hon. John Foster said, that as the accounts were already on the table, and at all times open for the inspection of the members, he thought that printing them, and letting them go abroad into the hands of strangers, would be as indifferent an act in that House, as if a merchant, whose books were kept with the utmost regularity, should take it into his head to have them printed, and thereby let all his contemporaries into the secret of his trade.

On a division.—For the motion, — 3
Against it, — 102
Sir Henry Cavendish then moved, that the journals should be complete; and deficiencies accordingly printed.

Ordered accordingly.

Sir Lucius O'Brien gave notice, that he would, in a few days, move, that the same duty should be laid on Spanish as on Portugal wines.

Mr. Metge moved, that an account be laid before the House of the duties arising on spirits, malt liquors, and cyder, for one year last past.—Ordered accordingly.

Adjourned until Tuesday next.

Tuesday, November 6.

The Recorder presented a petition from the merchants of the city of Dublin, praying a just equalization of the duties on refined sugars. On presenting the petition, the Recorder seemed to be of opinion, it was necessary to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

This drew up Mr. Forbes, who said the business was of such magnitude as required the investigation of a select committee, who might specially report; that he was the more confirmed in that opinion, from the information he had received when last in London, from a very considerable sugar refiner, of the first eminence there; this gentleman, who seemed to possess greater liberality of sentiment than the assembly to which he had the honour to belong, having declared that the equalization duty, as settled last session in Ireland, was on an erroneous calculation.

The Recorder then moved, that the petition be referred to a Special Committee.

Right Hon. Henry Flood seconded Mr. Forbes, and said, that a Special Committee was not only the fittest for receiving information, but would also accelerate the business of the Grand Committee of Ways and Means; and would gentlemen shut the door against information, in a manner on which the trade of this country in a manner existed?

Mr. Foster said, it would be unparliamentary to refer this business to any other Committee than to a Committee of Ways and Means.—He was answered by Mr. Henry Flood.

Sir Lucius O'Brien was for a Special Committee.

Mr. Burke rose, and declared, there was a necessity for a particular and thorough investigation of this business in a Special Committee, as that of Ways and Means of last session was found inadequate to the business; for, after having sat 14 days, and heard a number of witnesses, they had varied thrice in their opinion, and their final decision had been rejected on the other side of the water, and their bill came back altered; an insult to that House, and to the nation.

Mr. Grattan said, that from the variety and multiplicity of business before the Committee of Ways and Means, this business could not get a full investigation; that, as the Grand Committee would not sit for many days, the Special Committee might sit to-morrow.

The Provoost was against it.

Mr. Corry spoke in its favour.

Mr. Yelverton was for it on the same principle with Mr. Grattan; as was also Mr. George Ogle.

Mr. Beresford moved, that instead of the words Special Committee, the words Committee of Supply be inserted in the motion. After several further amendments were proposed and rejected, the question on Mr. Beresford's amendment was put, when there appeared,

Ayes, — 118
Noes, — 47
Majority — 71

The main question so amended being then put,

Ayes, — 115
Noes, — 49
Majority — 66

Wednesday, November 7.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Accounts, J. Monk Mason in the chair. Examined several accounts, and agreed to their report.

Mr. Mason having reported, it was received, and ordered to be engrossed.

The order of the day being read, for going into the Committee of Supply, Mr. Foster moved, that the order be discharged. It was ordered accordingly.

He then moved, That the House resolve itself into a Committee on to-morrow, to consider of the supplies to be granted to his Majesty.

Mr. Grattan objected to the going into the Committee of Supply, so soon after the report of the Committee of Accounts; that the House might go into a minute inspection of the accounts; and until the Minister of Government should think proper to lay some state or plan of the demands of Government. He said, it had been usual heretofore to do so, and particularly in the two last administrations.

Mr. Foster insisted, that no inconveniences could arise from going into the supply, as there was a full month for rectifying any error that might appear in the accounts; and therefore it could answer no end to delay the Committee of Supply to a longer period.

Mr. Grattan asserted, that he did not wish to delay the supply to any unusual length, but thought a few days reasonable to examine the accounts, that no objection could be made.

Mr. Flood.—I am astonished and concerned to think that it is intended to go into a Committee of Supply, till after the national accounts had been for some time upon the table, for the inspection of every Member: From the speech delivered to this House, I was brought to hope that no extraordinary supplies would be demanded; but I have since heard of demands, which, if persisted in, will demonstrate, that the destruction of this nation is resolved upon; and it behoves Administration, if they would not confirm this opinion, to bestow at least one day on the state of the nation; and if no other Gentleman will undertake the task of enquiring into the state of the nation, I myself, however unequal to it, do pledge myself to bring it before the House to-morrow.

The Attorney General gave notice, that he intended to-morrow, in the course of opening the supply, to state the necessities and intention of Government in the most open and candid manner, and that the general mode had always been to go into the supply immediately.

The Provoost thought it could not answer any purpose to delay the supply, as the Committee of Accounts was always open for the inspection of the House.

A great number of petitions were presented, and, among them, one from Mr. Baron Hamilton, praying aid to a cotton manufactory by him (established), was presented by Mr. Gardiner. After a very handsome panegyric on the Baron, he concluded with saying, that yesterday Mr. Brough, in the case of Captain Brooke, had anticipated all that he intended to say for the Baron, and begged the House would apply it to his undertaking, which was equally deserving of encouragement.

Thursday, November 8.

House met at three o'clock, but the Right Hon. Henry Flood not being present, the House waited a full hour, when that gentleman appearing, Mr. Foster said the order of the day was for entering into the committee of supply, but a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Flood) having declared he had somewhat to move previous thereto, he requested he would now speak.

The Hon. Henry Flood then rose, and said he was extremely embarrassed in what manner to proceed in this business, as he had been obliged to apply to the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts for information on which he meant to speak, therefore he would not now propose any particular method of proceeding, but content himself with taking a cursory glance at the state of the nation, and add a few observations from the facts which struck him, which he would do in as concise a manner as possible. In public affairs, as in private life, it was necessary to enquire how far the income answered the expense. He then gave an historical account of the national debt and loans for thirty years last past, from which he inferred, that the national debt in 1779 accumulated to 1,750,000 l. including the funded and annuity debts, since which time 610,000 l. had been raised. He then gave an account of the produce of the duties for the same number of years, and made several pertinent observations on the insufficiency of the revenue to equalize the national expenditure, with the ruinous consequences that must ensue. He made also some remarks on the plausible systems held out by the late administration, to equalize the expenses by the additional duties, which had all proved abortive. How are we then, said he, to go on? Must we perpetually borrow? We cannot, like Great Britain; do it; we have borrowed more in proportion to our income. There is no digested system proposed, I find, by the present administration, to obviate or prevent impending ruin; let us, therefore, go into a committee on the state of the nation at any rate; let us defer going into the committee of supply, at least till Tuesday next. I am, concluded he, impressed with one principle, which is to redeem a falling land.

The Attorney General said, the system they had to propose was, without burdening the people with taxes, to procure 300,000 l. being the sum wanted by Government, and therefore saw no objection immediately to enter into the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Flood then moved, that the order for entering into that Committee be postponed till Tuesday next.

A long debate ensued, in which the speakers for the motion were, Sir Frederick Flood, Mr. Metge, Mr. O'Hara, Sir Edward Newenham, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Yelverton, Mr. Recorder, and Mr. George Ogle. Against it, the Attorney General, Mr. Foster, Mr. Eden, the Provoost, the Prime Serjeant, Mr. Denis Daly, Mr. Serjeant Fitzgerald, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Sir Henry Cavendish, and Mr. Geo. Ponsonby. At last the question being put, there appeared,

Ayes, 49
Noes, 155

Tellers for the ayes, Sir F. Flood and Mr. O'Hara. Tellers for the noes, Sir H. Cavendish and Mr. G. Ponsonby.

The order of the day being then read, the Speaker quitted the Chair, and the Committee of Supply opened, the Right Hon. John Foster in the Chair.

The Attorney General, after the usual exordium, moved, that it be resolved, that the sum of 1,521,743 l. 4 s. 6 d. was the debt of the nation the 25th day of March last.

Resolved accordingly.

LEITH SHIPPING.

Nov. 12. Betty, Johnson, from Glasgow, with sugar.
Buck, Symes, from Wells, with grain.
13. Hope, Hodge, from Crail, with malt.
Nelly, Bell, from Kirkcaldy, with iron.
Industry, Duncan, from Maner, with slaves.

SEQUESTRATIONS by the COURT of SESSION.

David Guthrie vintner in Glasgow.
Alexander Mackay tackman of Morriston.

This Day is published,

Printed for J. and E. BALFOURS, and WILLIAM CREECH,

Edinburgh:

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DOMESTIC MEDICINE:

OR,
A TREATISE ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF DISEASES, BY REGIMEN AND SIMPLE MEDICINES. With an Appendix, containing a DISPENSATORY, for the use of private Practitioners.

BY WILLIAM BUCHAN, M.D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

The SEVENTH EDITION corrected.

To which is now added, a complete INDEX.

ALSO, this day is published, as above, in 4 vols. 8vo.

The Lives of the most eminent English Poets.

With Critical Observations on their Works.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

A LIEUTENANCY TO BE SOLD.

TO be disposed of on reasonable terms, A LIEUTENANCY in one of the independent companies now raising, under an officer who served several years in America. For particulars, apply to Edward Bruce writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, or Thomas Buchanan writer Glasgow. Not to be repeated.

FOR LONDON, THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master,

Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour taking

in goods, and will sail with the first convey-

The ship has neat accommodation for pas-

sengers.—The Master to be spoke with at

the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at his

house in Leith.

AT LONDON, FOR LEITH, THE MARY,

JOHN HAY MASTER,

Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in

goods for Edinburgh, Berwick, &c. and all

places adjacent, sails with the

first convey.

This ship was built on purpose for the

trade, and has neat accommodations for pas-

sengers.

The Master to be spoke with on the Scotch Walk on the Royal Exchange, and at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, No. 1, Sweeting's Alley. Mornings and evenings on board. Or Hawley and Downes for the Master.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,
Nov. 9. Margaret and Katty, from Liverpool, with timber.
Brothers, Alexander, from ditto, in ballast.
Jenny, Steel, from ditto, with goods.
SAILED,
9. Venus, M'Lean, for the life of Mann, with goods.
10. Janet and Jean, M'Fie, for Belfast, with ditto.



SALE OF A SHIP.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Lawson's Coffee-house, Leith, on Tuesday the 27th day of November instant, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,
The Brigantine BECKY AND HARRIET, about 100 tons burden, built in America eight years ago, prize to the Lively Privateer, and now lying in Leith harbour.

For inventories of the ship, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

TO be SET, and entered to at Whitunday next 1782, The Farms of WHITLIE and HAWKBURN, on Galla Water, parish of Melrose, separately or together, and for such number of years as shall be agreed on. Offers may apply by letter, expressing their terms, or personally, to Thomas Waugh in Jedburgh, proprietor. No offerer's name is to be mentioned, unless he make a bargain.
Mr Gibson, present tenant, will show the farms.

Adjournment.

By Order of the Right Honourable
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

THERE is to be exposed in FEU, by public roup, within Lawson's Tavern in Leith, on Wednesday the 5th December next, at five o'clock afternoon.

That AREA on the north-west corner of the Timber Bush, Leith, presently inclosed partly with a stone-wall, and partly with a paling; with the buildings on the premises—There has been above 400 l. sterling laid out in meliorating this subject since August 1780.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of the City Clerks; and any person inclining to make a private bargain, may commune with the City Chamberlain.

SALE OF LANDS NEAR THE TOWN OF AYR.

THAT upon the 16th day of November inst. betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and two afternoon, there is to be exposed to sale by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Mackenzie vintner in Ayr.

The Lands and Estate of BRAEHEAD, lying in the parish of Saint Evox and shire of Ayr, and within a mile of the town of Ayr, with the teind, &c. holding of the Crown.

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of river of Ayr. There is a genteel commodious mansion-house, with suitable office-houses upon the lands, with an extensive orchard and kitchen-garden, and the whole are to be set up at a low price.

The progress of writs, with the articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Aitken writer in Ayr.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th of December next, between the hours of two and four afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of SHIELHALL, in the parish of Govan, and shire of Lanark; with the Mansion-house, Offices, Pigeon-house, Garden, and Orchard, and Salmon Fishing on the river Clyde, thereto belonging.

This estate contains about 232 Scots acres, whereof above 27 acres are planted, and the planting in a very thriving condition, and in a few years will become very valuable.

The proven rental of the lands, exclusive of the mansion-house and salmon-fishing, is L. 194 0 0
Deduct one fifth for teinds, L. 38 16 0
And of feu-duty, 6 15 1 9-12ths
L. 148 8 10 3-12ths

Remains of free stock, L. 148 8 10 3-12ths
Upset price, at 21 years purchase, being the proven value, L. 3137 5 11 6-12ths

Without valuing the free teind of the above lands, which amounts to 23 l. 17 s. 9 d. 7-12ths yearly.

The lands are inclosed and subdivided, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow, and the like distance from Paisley, and lie upon both sides of the high way leading from Glasgow to Renfrew, Paisley, and Greenock. The mansion-house will accommodate a large family; and, with the offices, pigeon-house, and garden, sets at 20 l. a-year, not rentalled.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, will be shown by William Leslie writer to the signet; copies of the articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS

IN MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st of November inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estates of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime thereon, lying contiguous within the parishes of Penny-cuick and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal and lime. On Newhall there is a good mansion-house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house; also, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine trouting river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, exclusive of the coal and lime, is about 256 l. Sterling. The coal and lime on both estates are now out of lease, but, by the last tack, were set at 51 l. 4 s. Sterling. These estates lie contiguous; the farm-houses on both are newly built and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian.—The lands of Carlops hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty; and the teinds of both estates are valued and exhausted.

The above estates of Newhall and Carlops are to be set up either together, at the upset price of 10,500 l. sterling; or separately, The lands of Newhall at the upset price of 5600 l. sterling; and The lands of Carlops at the upset price of 5200 l. sterling; Or both to be set up in smaller lots, as purchasers shall incline.

AS ALSO, That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Acre, Stables, Hay-lofts, and others, which belonged to William Play of Newhall, now deceased, lying on the north side of the Canongate of Edinburgh, in the close called Straton's or Wilkie's Close, a little below Crighton's coach-yard, possessed by Mrs Ross of Invercherry, at the yearly rent of 25 l. Sterling. The upset price whereof to be only 300 l. sterl.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and a plan and measurement of the lands of Newhall and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, before the day of roup.

William Ramsay at Nine-mile-burn will show the grounds.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st of November inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Mansion-House, Garden, and Offices of PIERS-HILL, and PARK belonging thereto, consisting of about eight acres of Land or thereby, as the same are presently possessed by Lord Ellick. Also, The FEU-DUTY payable out of the Lands of Three Steps, originally a part of the Lands of Pierhill. And likewise these two inclosures called the COW PARK, lying immediately adjacent to the lands of Pierhill, consisting of twenty-two acres and upwards.

The house and offices are in good repair; and the inclosures are all new, and very sufficient, having been built at a very considerable expence.

The above subjects will be exposed altogether, or in separate lots, as persons intending to offer shall incline.

The title-deeds, with the articles and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of David Anderson writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the day of sale.

TO be LET, for such time as may be agreed on, entry at Whit-fuesday next.

The following FARMS, parts of the Estate of CLIFTON, viz. the Farms of CLIFTON, and CURBURN, in the parish of Morbattle, and shire of Roxburgh.

The Farms called the BURNFOOT Farm, GREENFIELD Farm, and the PARK Farm, in the parish of Linton, and shire of Roxburgh. These Farms, for many years in the possession of the proprietor, have been kept in the best order for stock; no plowing in any of them, excepting in some of the inclosures of the Park and Burnfoot Farms; and they will be entered to in fine condition.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, at Rowchester; or Richard Pringle at Bankhead, near Park, who have powers to let.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas 1782.

THE Following FARMS in AYR-SHIRE, being Part of the Estate of KILMARNOCK, lying within the parishes of Kilmarnock and Riccarton:

Farms.	Tenants.
West Wardlaw, possessed by Thomas Wilson.	Matthew Lambert.
Mid or East Wardlaw, Robert Rankin.	
Smiddy, Matthew Young.	
Greenhead, Robert Crawford.	
Muirhouseclaw, William Young.	
Hillhouse, James Craig.	
Muirhouse, William Muir.	
Ditto, and West Wardlaw North Park, Alexander Torrence.	
Ditto South Park, John Wilson.	
Ralstonhill or Newhouse, Robert & Alexander Torrences.	
Ralstonhill, James Finlay.	
Ralston Waulk-mill, James Steven.	
Crookedholm Lands and Waulk-mill, Andrew M'Lean.	
Crookedholm Acres, James Boyd.	
Ditto, Gilmerholm, Lambert and Learmont.	
Ditto, Backhill, Robert Doak.	
Struthers and Loanhead, Gavin Walker.	
Ditto, below Mill and Lade, Ditto.	
Ditto, Outfield, William Rankin.	
Ditto, Outfield Roadside, James Learmont.	
Ditto, Acres and Roadside, Gavin Walker.	
New Mill and Lands, & Wheat Mill and Kill, James Learmont.	
Netherloun Lands, John Laird.	
Rottenholm, John Wyllie.	
Ditto, John Scougall's Heirs.	
Ditto, John Baird.	
Ditto, Glasford's Heirs.	
Ditto, and part of Glasfords, Thomas Rankin.	
Ditto, Sundry Articles, Robert Alexander.	
Ditto, Ground at Rumpie's, Ditto.	
Ditto, Green, including Box-hill, Thomas Sloan.	
Ditto, Part of Brown's, Edward Kerr's Heirs.	
Ditto, and Wardnock, Thomas Stevenson.	
Ditto, and Little Yard, Robert Brown.	
Ditto, George Allan.	
Ditto, Back Ground, James Leggat.	
Ditto, James Dalziel.	
Ditto, William Goldie.	
Ditto, Robert Perrie.	
Ditto, Robert Hay.	
Ditto, Robert Harvey.	
Ditto, Allan Fowles.	
Ditto, John Ferguson.	
Ditto, David Brown's Heirs.	
Ditto, James Dick.	
Ditto, James Humphrey.	
Welsholms, James Morrison.	
Blairton, south side of Water, George Baird.	
Maxholm, in Riccarton, James Humphrey.	
Blairton, north side of the water, Matthew Gemmil.	
Holmes 4 acre Park, Thomas Sampson.	
Muir Park, John Tolmy.	
Eastholm, Burnheadholm, &c. Barry and Muir.	
Ditto, 7 acres, Andrew Aird.	
Holmhead Houses, Alexander M'Crone's Widow.	
Ditto, Waterfide Houses, Alexander Thomson.	
Ditto, James Peden.	
Ditto, Old Glebe, William Brown.	
Hillhead, William Hunter.	
Onthank, John Swan.	
Ditto, John Gemmill.	
Wardnock and Doak Park, Alexander Young.	
Knockinlaw and Mount Park, John Cochran.	
Ditto, William Cuthbertson.	
Ditto, and Wardnock, Robert Campbell.	
Wardnock, north side, James Armour.	
Ditto, Park, Allardice and Young.	
Ditto, north side Rowallan road, John M'Christy.	
Ditto, Mountains, John and Hugh Patons.	
Hole and Wardnock, John Rankin.	
Whitehill Park, William Muir.	
Third Part, Robert Armour.	
Barlith, James Brown's Heirs.	
Blair, Sundrys.	
Wardlaw, Allan Brown.	

Those marked * to be let and entered to at Martinmas 1782.

These lands are all arable, of an excellent soil, and capable of the highest cultivation. A great part of them is well inclosed and subdivided with hedges. As they lie immediately contiguous to Kilmarnock, a very considerable manufacturing town, the tenant has a ready market for the produce of his farm; and as there are extensive coal and lime works carried on within the estate, he is very easily supplied with means of improvement.

Proposals may be given in to Thomas Tod writer to the signet, George's Square, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Dalziel at Erskine, factor on the estate, who will attend periodically at Kilmarnock, and receive offers till the set is completed. The days of his attendance will be intimated in a future advertisement.

James Lambert, baron officer at Kilmarnock, will show the grounds.

THE Trustee for the Creditors of JOHN

RICHARDSON Writer in Perth, is desired to call a meeting of them on the 6th day of December next; and therefore he hopes they will attend, or their doers for them, that day at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the house of John Burt vintner in Perth.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, by the Tutors of Miss Ogilvy of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session.

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and affricited Mul-tures thereof, Balgay, Mirefide, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the forefild whole lands, except those of Balgay; all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 903 l. 18 s. 10 d. 11-12ths Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlets 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlets barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carle of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carle and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony measure is large, and the virtual-farm gives the highest prices. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of sies as the leaves drop.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carle estate, and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may apply.

James Nicoll gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate and the house.

SALE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 6th of December 1781, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Island of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon Fishings on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scots (or 2500 English) acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres as its share of that improveable muir.

The farm houses and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land-estate, exclusive of the salmon-fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlets meal and bear, computed at 10s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand, but the rent of the river-fishing, when last set, was 222 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so that the whole, including the Annatt, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15s. per Scots acre over-head; and the mansion-house of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations, are not rentalled. There is also full-grown ash and other timber-trees, fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate, except a part of the salmon-fishings, holds blench of the Crown, and being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a lease from the New College of St Andrew's for payment of a small tack-duty, and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water, applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens, both here and at Rossie, are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing-village of well-built houses for above 50 families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for maiting and stabling; and there are other small villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion houses and to the different farms are in exceeding good repair.

The large hafon formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose, being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, add to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed together, or in the following

Lots, viz.
LOT I.—The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Westertown, Monboy, Kinnoull, Hull's Fould, Forrester's Croft, Geighy-burn, Balhute, and Baldoie Den, the mills and mill-lands of Rossie and Holl-mill, and all that part of the lands of Balgoyle lying west of the old avenue to the church and Barhills field, down to the brick-kills and full-sea bay, amounting altogether to about 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent.

LOT II.—The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgoyle lying east of the line above mentioned; also the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Higham, and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayock, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the musk-fiscalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.